

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 11.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1731.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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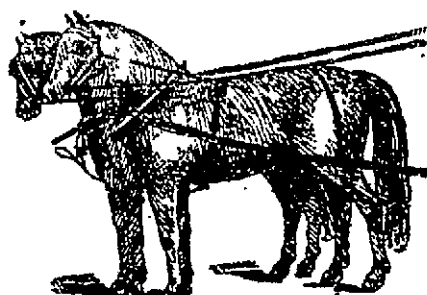
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A STATEMENT OF FACTS

Ex-Minister Thurston States His Case.

HARSH TREATMENT AT CAPITOL.

The Late United States Secretary, Gresham Anxious for a Quarrel. The Blount Episode—Denies Published Statements—The True Facts.

CHICAGO (Ill.), January 26.—The Chicago Times-Herald publishes a long statement from Lorris A. Thurston, ex-Minister of the Republic of Hawaii, giving the facts leading to his recall last spring. Mr. Thurston says at the outset of his paper that he had a full reply to his Government of the complaints against him, but withheld it until his successor was appointed. In the meantime Secretary Gresham died, and the story did not come out. Mr. Thurston says in part:

"The gist of the only charge made against me in the letter requesting my recall, in substance, that I furnished the American press for publication matter which contained comments and criticism upon the policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham toward Hawaii. At that time Hawaii was represented in Washington by a Minister and five Commissioners, all duly accredited and accepted, who had formally negotiated and signed an annexation treaty, action on which was pending before the Senate, while the relation between the two Governments were, as they always had been, most friendly and cordial.

"Immediately after the President's inauguration information reached the Hawaiian representatives that he intended to withdraw the treaty. Inquiry at the State Department met with a curt refusal to confirm or deny the report, and the first and only news of the withdrawal by Mr. Cleveland of the treaty reached the Hawaiian through the newspapers. This was initiated the unique and extraordinary policy of secreting from the accredited and recognized diplomatic representatives of a friendly Government matters vitally affecting them to learn of the intention of the Government to which they were accredited solely through the press.

"The immediate and continued endeavor by the Hawaiian representatives to ascertain the intention of the President were met by a rigid silence at the State Department, and the positive refusal either to state what course the President would pursue or to allow the Hawaiian Commissioners to make any statements or explanations. Mr. Gresham's repeated reply was: 'When I desire any information from you I will let you know.' Meanwhile the queen's agents were accorded full and confidential audiences, and received assurances that the President would do nothing until he had made an investigation.

"From this time on the royalists were kept fully informed of every intended move contemplated by the President, Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis concerning Hawaii, while the Hawaiian Government and its representatives were kept in ignorance thereof.

"The intention to make an investigation was soon announced in the press, but Mr. Gresham refused to affirm or deny it to the Hawaiian Commissioners. Then the papers announced that Mr. Blount had been appointed and had started for San Francisco, whence he was to go to Hawaii on a special steamer. Still Mr. Gresham refused to admit or deny anything.

"Arrived at Honolulu Mr. Blount rigidly adhered to the policy of his superiors. The first and only information which the Hawaiian Government received concerning Mr. Blount's instructions was gleaned from the columns of a royalist paper, in which they were published in full over Mr. Blount's signature, under the heading of 'An Address to the Hawaiian People.' The manner in which Mr. Blount constructed the report is familiar history.

"After Mr. Blount's return I vainly inquired of Mr. Gresham what the result was. He would not even admit that any report had been made, stating that such report, if made, was a confidential one, and that it was 'unfair' for me to ask any questions concerning it.

"On the evening of November 7, 1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I saw in an evening paper a statement that Mr. Gresham had recommended to the President to restore the queen and overthrow the Dole Government. I immediately telegraphed to Mr. Hastings, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires, to see Mr. Gresham and ask if it was true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr. Gresham said to him: 'I assure you there is no foundation for the statement. Do you think I would take so important a step without informing you?' Mr. Hastings telegraphed me the substance of the reply. That same night at about midnight he was informed by a newspaper man that Mr. Gresham's letter to the President, recommending restoration, had been given to the press.

"As will be remembered, this letter adopted Mr. Blount's conclusions

throughout. The publication of the Blount report and Secretary Gresham's letter placed me in an embarrassing position. On the one hand I was the diplomatic representative of Hawaii and by conventional rules was not authorized to discuss questions affecting the two countries except with Mr. Gresham. On the other hand, Mr. Gresham was publishing broadcast false and defamatory matter concerning myself and those whom I represented, administrative papers and members of Congress were taking the charges up and fomenting them and public opinion was forming. I could not bear from home, nor obtain official nor explanations from there for weeks.

"With regret I was forced by the necessity of the situation and the tactics of the administration to meet them on the field of their own choosing, and published a reply over my signature to the charges contained in the Blount report and the Gresham letter. No notice was then taken of the matter by Mr. Cleveland, but, to use an American expression, the administration 'had no use' for me from that time on. At the same time, I addressed an official protest to Mr. Gresham against the suggested restoration of the queen. No acknowledgment or answer thereto was ever made.

"On January 25, 1894, I made a statement to Mr. Gresham concerning the friction that existed in Hawaii by reason of the continued demand by Japan that the franchise be granted to Japanese. He said:

"What do you mean by coming to me with complaints about Japan? Do you expect us to protect you from Japan? I should think that the last country in the world you would appeal to for assistance would be the United States. It is most extraordinary that you should make this statement to me. What do you want me to do?" etc.

"I replied that I had not applied for assistance, nor did I want him to do anything; that the United States had for years followed a certain line of policy concerning Hawaii's relation with other foreign powers; that I was simply stating a fact, and that it was entirely for him to say whether or not it was of interest to him or concerned American policy interests. He reiterated his former statements in different forms several times, and wound up by branching off from the subject entirely, and demanded what President Dole meant by sending an 'insulting' reply to Mr. Willis (referring to Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis' demand that the queen be restored). I denied that the answer was or was intended to be insulting. Mr. Gresham said: 'I say it was insulting, and Mr. Dole's sole object was to say something sharp to the American Minister here. He has the opportunity.' He continued to talk in this strain until it became manifest that he was simply trying to provoke a quarrel, and I left the room.

"During the summer and fall of 1894 I was absent in Hawaii and Europe. On January 7, 1895, I returned to Washington, and called the next day on Mr. Gresham to ask about presenting my credentials from the Republic of Hawaii, which had taken the place of the Provisional Government. After stating that they would be received, he said: 'What did your Government mean by complaining to us that arms were being shipped from California to Hawaii?' I replied that I knew of no such complaint; that I had only arrived the day before, and knew nothing of it. He said: 'Yes, they complained to us, and I have investigated the matter, and there is not a particle of foundation for it. They have put us to all this trouble without any reason.' (By a remarkable coincidence the insurrection made possible by the use of these very arms had broken out the day before, and at that very hour Charles Carter lay dead in Honolulu, shot to death with one of the guns which Mr. Gresham had investigated and found not to exist.)

"Continuing, Mr. Gresham said: 'I guess your Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Hatch) is a very kind of fellow, isn't he?' I replied: 'No. On the contrary, he is unusually cool and clear-headed.' He said: 'Well, he acts like it anyhow. I can see no reason for the complaint he made. He even put Mr. Willis to the expense of telegraphing it over here.'

"He continued to talk in this strain until I became convinced that he was seeking to pick a quarrel with me, as there was no occasion for his bringing up the subject, of which he knew that I was ignorant.

"Immediately after news of the insurrection reached the States," says Mr. Thurston, "the one of the administration was to minimize its importance. It was characterized as a 'little riot,' and ridiculed as a 'tempest in a teapot.' So sedulously was this view presented that it appeared as though it might be generally adopted.

"Knowing, as I did, the real seriousness of the situation and fearing that my Government might feel it necessary to impose extreme penalties upon some of the leaders, as a deterrent example for the future, I saw that if the American public became impressed that the insurrection was an insignificant affair, any severity of punishment would cause a reaction of feeling against us. I accordingly took pains to give to the press the fullest information concerning the facts. This I had a perfect right to do, as the matter was purely domestic. The statement made in the press that the ground of the request for my recall was because of my giving to the press information contained in official dispatches was without foundation.

"On February 12, 1895, a representative of one of the press associations, who had frequently called, came in as I was reading, the mail revealed that morning from Hawaii and made a

remark to the effect that the trouble in Hawaii was 'only a little fracas,' and did not amount to much. I replied that he was mistaken, that it was through no lack of intent on the part of the royalists that the results were not worse, and that there was still most intense feeling over the matter in Honolulu, as he could see by the letters I had just received. I thereupon read to him from several private letters, not with the intent that he should publish what was read to him, but to disabuse his mind of a false impression. There was nothing said about publication. There was no intention on my part that the references in the letters to the American administration should be published, and they were not published; but the gentlemanly press representative treasured up such references and communicated them either directly or indirectly to Mr. Gresham. I understood it has been denied that this was the avenue of his information. I know that it was, for the letters to me were shown to no one else but the newspaper man in question.

"In speaking to me in relation to the matter later Mr. Gresham said, in explanation of his possession of the references: 'Some of our newspaper friends have abused your confidence.' When Mr. Gresham spoke to me concerning the subject, I gave in substance the following explanation, saying in connection therewith that I understood myself to be at liberty to give out for publication facts concerning Hawaii, but that there had been no such intention in this case.

"In his letter requesting my recall, Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed my explanation, stating only that I claimed that the references in question were news which I had a right to give out.

"I had committed no intentional breach of diplomatic etiquette, but, knowing the spirit which actuated the administration toward everything Hawaiian, and desiring to prevent friction, if possible, I tendered an apology, stating that the matter had come through the legation, even inadvertently, and even though it had not been published, Mr. Gresham immediately requested an apology in writing, stating as a reason that this was a personal matter between myself and the President and that he ought to know exactly what I said. The matter had been presented to me informally and I saw no reason for treating it otherwise on my part, especially as I did not know to what use it might be put in my absence and without explanation, I accordingly declined to make the written apology requested."

IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

A Company Under New Principles.

REGISTRATION ONE FEATURE.

The Kobe Company Works an Innovation—None but Laborers Imported—Precaution Taken for Their Return to Their Country.

Of all the immigration companies doing business with the plantations on the islands, that known as the Kobe has rules and regulations for supplying labor which as nearly conform to the proposed Registration Act as anything in existence.

This body is incorporated under the laws of Japan, and its object is to furnish laborers at the current rate of wages. So far as that point goes, it does not differ materially from any other corporation.

The Kobe company claims to get its remuneration by way of commissions from the laborers when engaged in Japan as well as from the steamship companies, or through transporting the laborers in vessels chartered for the purpose, when the orders for laborers will warrant it, and bringing them here, together with freight.

The sum charged for transportation is \$30. If the company has four hundred Japanese engaged under contract, it is probable a vessel could be chartered to bring them here for a much smaller sum and the difference would be the profit to the company. On the other hand, if the circumstances do not warrant the chartering of a steamer, the company believes advantageous terms can be made with agents of the regular steamship lines for passage rates less than the same stated above. Whatever discount would be allowed the immigration company, would mean a profit to that amount.

The contracts with the laborers are for three years, and at the expiration of each six months during the term the sum of \$5 is deducted from the laborers' wages and deposited with the immigration company, this sum to be used in payment of passage. In addition to this sum deducted there is another, amounting to \$1 per month, which is paid to the agent of the immi-

gration company and by him deposited in the specie bank to the credit of the laborer. At the expiration of three months this amount is transmitted to the nearest relative of the laborer residing in Japan. In explanation of this, the agent says that in his four years' experience in dealing with Japanese laborers he has noticed that during the first year of the immigrant's life on the plantation he is in frequent communication with his family and friends in Japan. The frequency of the exchange of letters grow less, however, toward the end of the year, in some cases at the end of six months.

During this time the immigrant is prompt in sending a portion of his earnings to his family. The return letters to these are usually of an advisory character and often speak of the happiness expected when, at the expiration of the contract, the laborer will return with an abundance of wealth to his family.

While these letters are passing to and fro the laborer is contented, but with the formation of evil connections the desire to hear from home grows less and the remittances cease; when the relatives in Japan do not receive money they are less apt to write as many of the peasants are ignorant and unless there is a special object they dislike to call on their friends to write for them.

This new immigration company believes it will, in a great measure, solve the labor problem and keep the men more contented by sending home money in the name of the laborers and receiving replies for them; they believe that the influence of the home letters will keep the men in a more contented state and do away with any inclination to desert contract service.

Another incentive to the avoidance of this latter deplorable characteristic of a Japanese laborer will be in the fact that once a laborer deserts he forfeits his right to any portion of his passage money in the hands of the company.

This company agrees also to give a bond to the Government guaranteeing to bring to the islands field laborers only, who, at the expiration of their contracts will be returned to Japan. During the time they are in the country they shall not enter any other line of trade nor can they come in competition with white citizens as merchants or laborers.

The authorities in Japan desire the laborers to return to their homes, as soon as their contracts expire and the company will see that the wishes of the Government are complied with.

This plan has been in operation in Australia for some time and has proven very successful. It is only an experiment here but it may be more satisfactory than any yet tried.

MR. HILLIARD AT WORK.

Will Receive Visitors at His Study, Hawaiian Hotel.

W. H. Hilliard, the artist who is staying at the Hawaiian Hotel, is more impressed than ever with the beauty of the islands. He has visited most of the various points in and about Honolulu and has been making sketches in black and white.

Perhaps the best of these is a little sketch of Diamond Head, showing part of the Waikiki road disappearing among the coconut trees. This sketch differs from the old, worn-out style of representing Diamond Head—with a patch of blue sky, a small daub of water, with the poor promontory's nose sticking out into it and various patches of trees bunched at different points. Mr. Hilliard has merely suggested Diamond Head in his sketch, and yet it is more artistic than anything of the kind that has ever been painted here.

On the way to the Pali yesterday morning the artist was struck by a solitary tree on the left hand side of the road. This is on a prominence back of which is the chain of mountains. The whole sketch makes a very suggestive piece.

Mr. Hilliard will keep on with his work making sketches of various spots of beauty in and about Honolulu. He will receive visitors from 2 to 4 p. m. every day at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mrs. Anna Trumbull, his sister, will receive with Mr. Hilliard.

Read the Advertiser the only live daily. 75 cents a month.

MUST WORK QUICKLY.

Cable Promoters Received Favorably in the Committee.

TO BE EXTENDED TO JAPAN.

Probable Reduction in Subsidy. Colonel Spaulding says Company Will Agree to any Fair Terms. Rates Reduced. Marshall Islands May be Touched.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—From the action of the House Committee on Commerce today there seems to be little doubt that the bill authorizing the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable from the Pacific Coast to the

has secured a subsidy of \$40,000 a year from the Hawaiian Government. Colonel Spaulding proposed to give his concessions to the United States if this Government would undertake to lay a cable. As an alternative the company offer to invest \$1,000,000 if the United States would guarantee bonds for an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 for a term of twenty years.

DEATH OF HENRY OF BATTENBURG. Monarchs Among "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

LONDON, Jan. 22. The news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg was received at Osborne, Isle of Wight early today. The Queen and Princess Beatrice are prostrated with grief. The Prince had a relapse yesterday on board the British cruiser Blonde, on the way to Madeira and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Blonde returned to Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, from which place the news was cabled.

Spreckels Buys Horses.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.), Jan. 24. Edward Corrigan of Chicago has sold to Adolph B. Spreckels, Lew Weir, by Longfellow out of Latonia Mr Spreckels also bought Eola, by

and T. S. Dickens. Later in the day the directors met and elected the following officers. President, J. D. Spreckels, vice-president, Charles Goodall, treasurer, J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company.—S.F. Examiner, Jan. 22

FOR SOUTH AFRICA. Syndicate of Honolulu Builders—A Good Scheme If It Works.

An attempt will soon be made to colonize South Africa by a few Honolulu residents whose training in profitable trades is almost a guarantee of their becoming wealthy.

John Bowler, E. B. Thomas, T. M. Lucas, T. B. Walker and T. W. Rawlins have canvassed the situation and decided upon a plan which, if carried out, will no doubt bring them substantial results.

Their idea is to purchase a vessel in Port Townsend, if possible, and load it with sash, blinds, doors and lumber which they will take to the nearest seaport near Johan-



SATOLLI A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH. Francis Satolli, who was recently made an American cardinal of the Roman Catholic church, still remains the pope's ablegate. He is the third to receive the famous red hat in America, his predecessors being Cardinals McCloskey and Gibbons.

Quick Work

We don't mean that we throw things together in our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

But that we turn out orders by skilled workmen in less time and with better workmanship at less money than any place in Honolulu.

We make anything and everything in the Upholstery Line that can be produced in any other market in the world.

WE Have Skilled Labor; Have the Material; Have the Facilities.

Our prices are the lowest; repairing costs less than you think it does. Let us figure on your work. Oak and Cane Seated Chairs for dining and bedrooms, \$1.15 and upwards; strong and well-finished. Take a look at them.

HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Dealers, CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

P I C T U R E S Has it occurred to you that a picture is one of the best things to make a Xmas present of? Everyone enjoys looking at a beautiful thing and what thing of beauty can convey more to the mind than a picture? Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy. Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices. You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

KING BROS.' ART STORE,

HOTEL STREET.

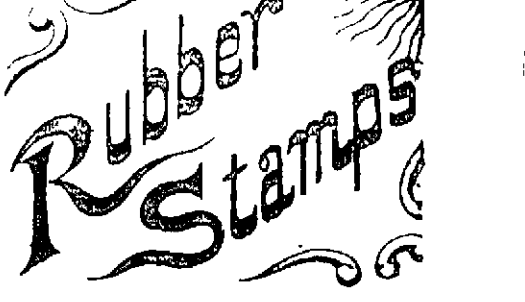
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General Agent the Hawaiian Islands, Royal Insurance Company, Alliance Assurance Company, Victoria Marine and General Insurance Company.

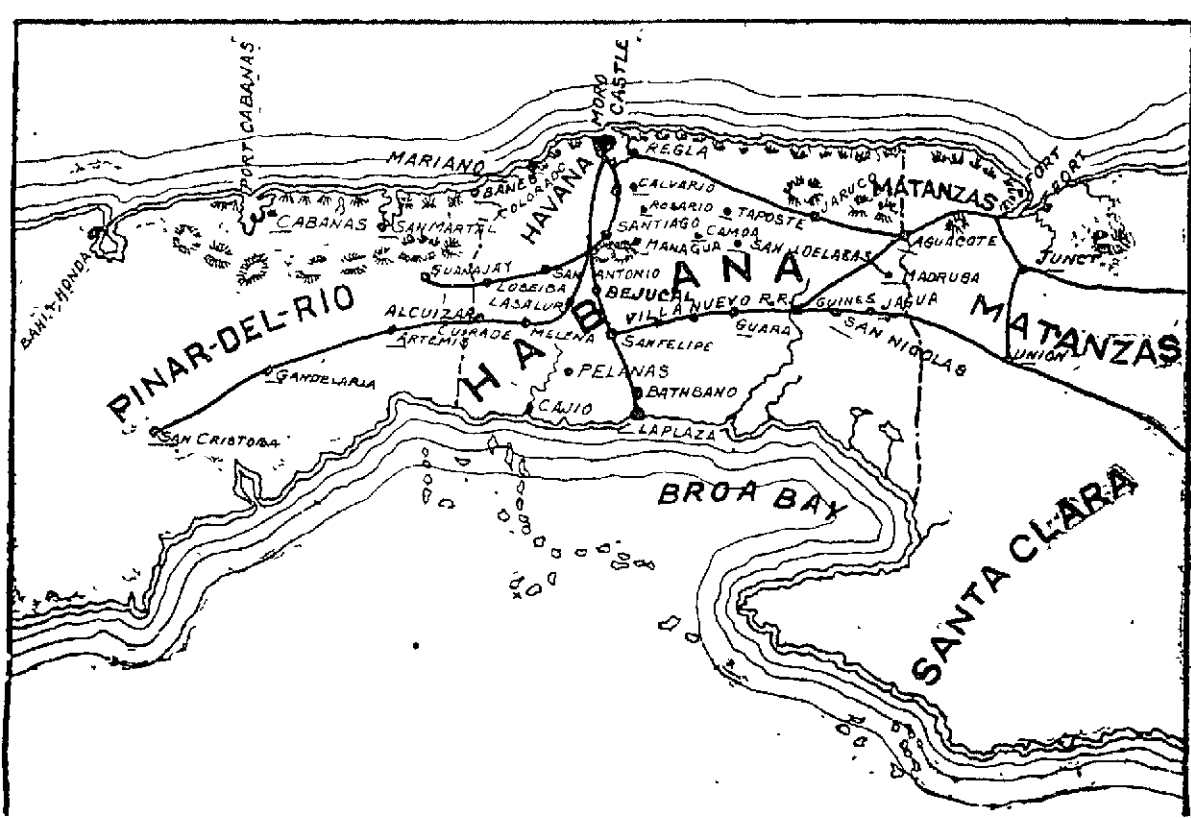
WILHELM OF MADBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY, Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



At Gazette Office.



The above map gives a general idea of the country about Havana where the activities of the Cuban insurgents are at present centered. At last accounts Gomez was still in the neighborhood of San Felipe. Serafin Sanchez continues toward Camaguey, Jesus Martinez, Moses Prospero Rojas and thirty-eight others of Pinar del Rio are still very much interrupted, but reports received by couriers show that the insurgents there under Antonio Maceo are displaying great activity and are doing much damage despite the reports disseminated here to the contrary. It was admitted that some 200 residents of Pinar del Rio province have joined the forces of the insurgents. Pablo Oliva effected a junction at Puntos de Lasieca, Pinar del Rio, with about 300 other insurgents, and afterward succeeded in capturing the private goods on the plantation of Murias. Maceo and his men are in the extreme western portion of Pinar del Rio, according to the latest accounts. The volunteer troops at Pao Real and Guanines report that large numbers of insurgents have been passing there in the direction of the city Pinar del Rio, and that they have formed a junction with Maceo, whose following was about 4000 men.

Hawaiian Islands and Japan will be favorably reported.

The committee directed the subcommittee to prepare a bill embracing certain changes considered desirable. There will be also a conference between the members and the State Department officials regarding the arrangements for a cable station on Marshall Islands, owned by Germany.

The principal points of difference between the cable company and the committee are the amount of Government subsidy to be granted and the time to be allowed for laying the cable. It is proposed by the company to have the cable working to the Hawaiian Islands in eighteen months and completed to Japan in three years. The bill to be drafted will reduce this time. The subsidy asked is \$180,000 a year for a term of twenty years, the Government to have free use of the cable in that time.

In the course of the discussion it was argued that the subsidy asked was too large in view of the estimated cost of the work, \$8,500,000 to \$7,000,000, and the probable amount of Government business, which the committee estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000. The suggestion was also entertained that subsidies might be granted by the Japanese Government and possibly China. The bill to be framed will probably reduce the subsidy. It will also embrace provisions to secure to the United States Government the right of way in the use of the cable. James B. Scragsuer, president and E. E. Bayliss, vice-president of the company, have written to Chairman Hepburn accepting the suggestion made by the committee that the company shall deposit in the Treasury \$100,000 in bonds to be forfeited in case it fails to complete the work within the specified time; that the rates between the United States and the island of Oahu shall not exceed 75 cents per word and \$1.50 to Japan and China, also that after twenty years Government messages shall be carried at press rates, not to exceed one quarter of business rates.

Mr. Bennett of New York has asked Secretary Olney for an opinion whether it will be necessary to make a treaty with the German government to secure the right to establish a cable station on Marshall Islands.

COL. SPAULDING TALKS.

Presents Cable Matters Before Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing today to Colonel Spaulding, a leading promoter of the Hawaiian Islands, who is working in the interests of the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey. The Spaulding Company is chartered for cable connection between the United States and Hawaii, while another company proposes to lay its cable to Japan. Col. Spaulding stated that his company was willing to agree to any reasonable terms which would secure the establishment of a cable. It

Eoleus, dam War Song, a full brother to Don Eole, and St. Seavir from James F. Cadwell. The prices are private. He also purchased a number of brood mares from different Kentucky breeders, all of which were shipped today in a private car for San Francisco, where the horses will be placed at the head of Mr. Spreckels' breeding establishment.

CLEVELAND FAVORS IT.

Nicaragua Canal Measure Meeting With General Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Commerce today voted to report to the House the resolution introduced yesterday by Doolittle of Washington requesting the President to transmit to Congress the report of the committee which investigated the Nicaragua canal last summer. A clause was inserted, "If not incompatible with the public interests."

Members of the House who have talked with President Cleveland upon the canal within a week, assert that he favors the general project, but wants an arrangement by which the government's risk of financial loss will be minimized.

Seeking Reinstatement.

VALLEJO, Jan. 21.—Lieut. P. J. Werlich, United States navy, until recently one of the officers of the United States steamship Philadelphia, and who was court-martialed on board that vessel a short time ago for intoxication, has departed for Washington, where he has gone with the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Navy to remit the six-months' sentence which he received from the court.

Will Assert Its Authority.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. — The Herald's St. Petersburg cable says a dispatch to Novoe Vremya from Vladivostok says that the Japanese Government wishes to assert its authority over the western half of the Pacific ocean, and also that it has decided to retain Corea within the sphere of its influence.

O. S. Company Election

The Oceanic Steamship Company had its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of John D. Spreckels. Out of 25,000 shares of stock, 20,480 shares were represented. The directors elected were as follows: John D. Spreckels, A. B. Spreckels, Charles Goodall, C. M. Goodall, A. L. Tubbs, A. C. Tubbs

nesberg. The cargo will then be taken overland to the principal town and disposed of. It is expected that the vessel will call here for the members of the syndicate and then go directly to South Africa. The vessel will load diamonds and Barney Bonato bank shares for return cargo to Honolulu. Mr. Thomas said to an ADVERTISER reporter yesterday that an agent for the syndicate was now in Port Townsend trying to secure a vessel, and unless something unexpected should happen, the craft would arrive here in six weeks. He will not go with the party, but will remain here for some months longer looking after certain matters connected with his business.

Opium Case.

R. W. Davis, charged with having opium in possession, was on trial in the Circuit Court nearly all of yesterday.

Davis is the bumboat man who with one or two others were arrested when leaving the Olympia one day in last autumn. He was tried in the District Court and convicted. Judge Perry sentenced him to a fine of \$250 but the decision was appealed from and ex-Judge Magoon defended him yesterday.

Judge Carter's charge to the jury was fair and impartial and the jury in a very few minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

Took the Bones Home.

Ah Chun, the Chinaman who dug up the bones of his relative from a burying ground on Kauai, was allowed to go free shortly after his arrest Monday afternoon. He was given his bones and walked out of the police station in a very much changed mood. Ah Chun left for China by the Coptic yesterday.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

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WHERE DANGER LURKS.

A Tour of Inspection of Chinatown.

VIGILANCE IS THE KEYNOTE.

The Removal of Garbage - Leaky Water Pipes - Cesspools in Dining Rooms - A Place That Needs Attention - Dredger Work on Nuuanu.

One of the most interesting topics of discussion in the Board of Health meeting yesterday was the inspection of the Chinese district for the purpose of having the place as free from causes of disease as possible.

The resignation of G.W. R. King as health inspector was, to a certain extent, the cause which led up to the discussion.

What is known as Chinatown takes in the Ewa side of Nuuanu street and runs from the sea to Beretania street, and it was within these borders that the citizens' committee, during the cholera scare, worked hardest to keep clean. While known as Chinatown, a visit to the district will show that the population is nearly equally divided between Hawaiians and Asiatics.

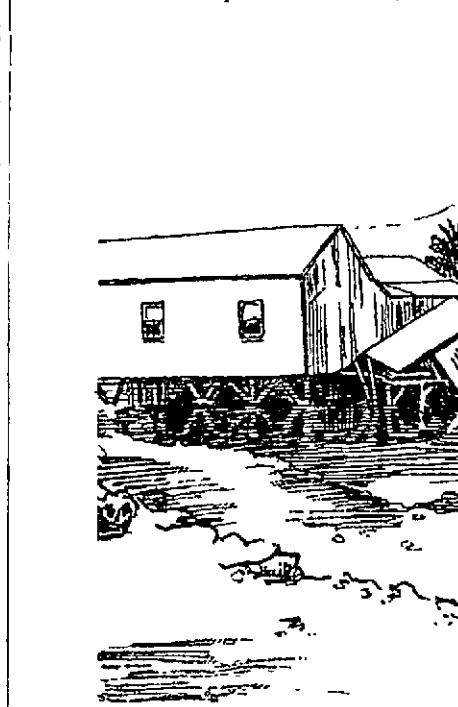
The difficulty in keeping this section of the city in good sanitary condition was explained to an Advertiser representative by Medical Inspector Wayson while going the rounds yesterday. In nearly every building the closets and cesspools are in such close proximity to the living rooms that unless they are kept absolutely clean and fumigated they will, at least, develop certain diseases, if not contagious ones.

A restaurant on Nuuanu street, south of King, has a closet within a half dozen feet of a dining table and directly adjoining the pantry. In another the closet was so con-

In the main the premises are cleanly; made so, probably, by the vigilance of the health officers, for, with a knowledge that the inspector is likely to come in at any time, they are careful to keep their places reasonably tidy. In none of the places were found accumulations of garbage - the stuff had all been put outside - so that if there was cause for complaint, the responsibility would fall upon the wagons.

On the mauka side of Queen street, along the new extension of that thoroughfare, is, perhaps, the best microbe producer to be found anywhere on the islands.

The little bay which extended to the houses in the direction of King street and which are built on piles has been filled up by extending the



A MICROBE PLANT MAUKA OF QUEEN STREET EXTENSION.

street and the water on the mauka side has no outlet. What was formerly cleaned out by the rise and fall of the tide is now a pool of stagnant water made worse by the constant throwing out of waste water by the occupants.

This slimy mass is a menace to the health of the city. Exactly in the center of the group of houses, and back of the tumble down shed shown in the sketch was a house in which there were several cases of cholera during the siege last summer. All that remains of the house now is a few charred sticks. One or two of the houses in the

THE BAND KICKED.

Objections to Quality of Food on Kinau - Rectified by Mr. Wight.

A member of the Hawaiian band has complained of the treatment accorded them while on the Kinau, en route to Hilo. The objection was to the quantity and quality of the food, which the musician states, was not as good as that supplied the Japanese laborers on the way to the plantations. The matter has been investigated by a representative of this paper with the following results:

The complaint as stated above was made to Professor Berger by one of the white members of the band, and the professor in turn reported it to C. L. Wight, president



of the Wilder S. S. Co. who was on board.

Mr. Wight inquired of the steward and was informed that he had not received notification from the office that the band boys were to have food different from any other deck passengers. Mr. Wight regretted the circumstances, but said it could not be remedied. Professor Berger told him he would be obliged to take his men ashore at the first stopping place if provisions were not made.

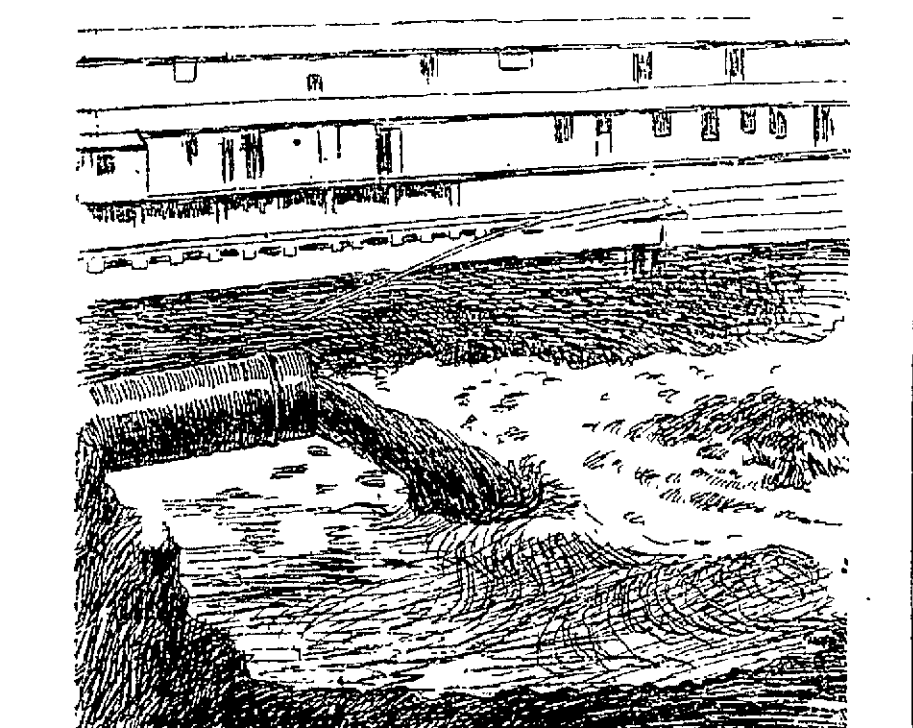
Before reaching Mahukona, Mr. Wight gave instructions to the steward to go ashore and procure all the fresh meat and food necessary, and feed it to the men. When this was done the complaints ceased, and the band boys waxed fat.

Professor Berger states that the trouble was all caused through the fact of the unusual number of passengers on the steamer that trip, and compliments Mr. Wight on his promptness in remedying the cause for complaint.

A Slippery Thief.

Kaanaana, one of the sailors of the W. G. Hall, tried to turn himself into a dairyman at an early hour, but he was cut short in his calculations by Health Agent J. D. McVeigh. He was seen trying to sell butter to Fred Johnson. Mr. McVeigh suspected something wrong of a man that chose 4:30 o'clock in the morning to sell butter and immediately made the arrest. Kaanaana was brought up for trial in the police court a few hours later and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. He saw no loophole and pleaded guilty. Kaanaana has been an employee of the I. I. S. N. Co. for quite a while. He said he was sorry he had committed the offense but the qualms of conscience arrived too late.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Benson, Smith & Company for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.



DREDGER DISCHARGE PIPE, KING STREET, SHOWING MUD AND WATER FORCED THROUGH PIPES FROM DREDGER.

venient to the kitchen and the street that it was ordered closed up, and another, a few feet further off, was opened up.

Some of the stores and dwellings in this section are of two stories, the upper floors being occupied by one family and the lower floor by another, tenement fashion and it is in these where the greatest difficulty is encountered. The pipes leading to the top floors are often of poor material and make and the drippings from these pipes keep the ground below in a moist state at all times. In the absence of pipes for carrying away waste water, the occupants of these houses throw the water from the upper verandas to the ground without considering the danger or respecting the comfort of the persons below.

Among these people there is more or less trouble in the matter of garbage. Their receptacles for holding kitchen refuse and sweepings is limited, and their observance of the regulation hours for depositing containers in places where the drivers of the garbage wagons can have access to them is spasmodic.

Occasionally they manage to get their boxes and baskets on the sidewalks before the wagons get around but usually they are an hour or two late, and the stuff remains exposed to the sun and passes through a limited period of putrefaction before the driver gets around the next day. Every one of these baskets containing refuse so exposed is a precursor of disease which follows in their wake.

group are unoccupied by orders of the Board of Health and this branch of the Government has supplied the people with homes since then at a considerable expense pending the time the owners of the property would have the place filled up. At yesterday's meeting of the Board the secretary was ordered to notify the owners to put the place in proper condition or it would be done by the Board and the expense charged to them.

Another place that has caused considerable uneasiness among the people in the vicinity is on King street, where the dredger pipe discharges into the old bed of Nuuanu stream. Yesterday the pipe, as shown in the sketch, was discharging quantities of dirty water and mud, but it was absolutely odorless and its danger as a fever producer is not apparent.

Under the new assignments this district will be under the supervision of N. P. Jacobson who has proven a valuable acquisition as an inspector of the districts on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream. It will be arranged so that he can visit the crowded section once daily and the country districts less frequent.

That the Board of Health can keep the city free from disease in a section as crowded as this, where the law governing cubic space allowed to each individual is prominent in its absence, and where there is absolutely no sewerage system, borders on the miraculous.

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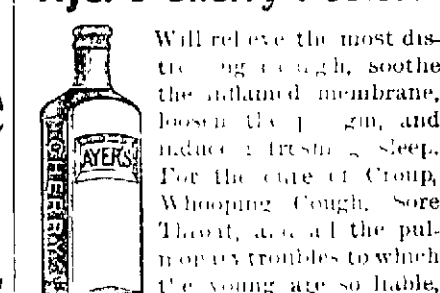
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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896

A RECENT San Francisco dispatch says that President Cleveland is contemplating a trip to the Pacific Coast during his summer vacation. It is rather unusual for a chief executive to wait until he is about to go out of office before making a tour of the country over which he has presided for eight years.

We note with pleasure the active interest which the citizens of Honolulu have taken in the endeavor of this paper to bring about some sort of a renovation in the districts inhabited by the lower classes, but which are, unfortunately, streets frequented by business men and their families. The suggestion of placing the matter before the Board of Health and obtaining an official investigation, the returns of which shall be placed before the Legislature, is a good one. The people who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and assist in working out this problem will find that they will receive the moral, if not active, support of the entire business community. There is a power for reform at their command if they will use it.

THE only surprising feature about ex-Minister Thurston's statement of his dealings with the late Secretary Gresham is that he should have kept the facts secret as long as he has. This statement leaves no further question of the attempt to cast discredit not only upon Mr. Thurston, but upon the officials of the Provisional Government and later upon the Republic. Personal spite increased in its virulence by the fact that the aggressive party was balked at nearly every turn is evident throughout the whole affair. It may be said that owing to the death of Secretary Gresham, Mr. Thurston would have done better to have kept quiet. This is idle talk. Mr. Thurston was placed in a position where a less politic man would have forgotten the requirements of diplomatic etiquette. He held his place until the proper time for him to make public his side of the question. As a private citizen he would be doing himself and his country an injustice by withholding facts which should go down in history to show the true official character of the men who have figured in events of vital interest to this nation.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

In its issue of January 18th, the New York Sun made the following editorial notice of the natal day of the Provisional Government, which will be read with particular interest in view of recent events:

"Yesterday was the day appointed for the third anniversary celebration of the downfall of the throne in Hawaii, with its natural sequence of the establishment of the present Republic.

"It was on the memorable 17th of January, 1893, that the Committee of Safety, installed a Provisional Government at Honolulu; that our Minister, Mr. John L. Stevens, recognized this 'as the de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands,' and that Liliuokalani abdicated under protest.

"During the six and thirty months since then the revolution has not gone backward. A certain dangerous attempt made in this country to restore a discarded and barbarous monarchy was put down by the force of American public sentiment. A feeble and fatuous effort of the royalists in Hawaii in the same direction resulted in getting their leaders into jail. Finally since then the Republic, conscious of its strength, has been releasing these misguided convicts a few at a time, until lately only about half a dozen of them remained in confinement.

"Indeed, Mrs. Dominis herself, who long ago took the wise step of voluntarily and formally renoun-

cing all her alleged rights to reign in Hawaii, is on parole, and drives freely about the streets of Honolulu, and it is not unlikely, if we may trust recent reports, that she received her full pardon yesterday, as one celebration of the day.

"The 17th of January will hold a memorable place in Hawaii's calendar, even after the period which, we trust, is now not far distant, when she comes into the sisterhood of the United States."

If there is one paper in the United States that is a true exponent of American sentiment, that paper is the New York Sun. It has its political peculiarities, and is a strong party organ, but in its expression of national sentiment it is never found wanting. The 17th of January is a memorable day in Hawaii, and every true American as well as every Hawaiian citizen recognizes it as marking a new epoch when monarchy gave way to an advanced republican form of government. Unfortunately, there are a few who are not willing to make due recognition of this fact, but we are willing to leave them to the tender mercies of the American sentiment of which the Sun gives a good expression.

MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

In the last issue of the Hilo Tribune, the editor gives vent to the most childish, evil-minded and we might well say dastardly attack upon the Government officials, that it has been our misfortune to read in any publication of this country that makes any pretension of being fair-minded or blessed with even an occasional scintillation of average common sense. Whose opinion, besides his own, he pretends to voice has not been discovered. We note with pleasure the prompt repudiation made by the directors of the company owning the publication. Had they not made the statement which we publish in another column they might well be considered candidates for a colony of anarchists. It is quite apparent that the editor is afflicted with chronic billiousness which his employers have discovered too late to remedy. The editor's dissertation on the island and tour of the band, and his remarks on the treatment of the Hawaiians are not only ridiculous, but a disgrace to the columns of any paper representing a higher order of humanity than hoodlums and street-corner orators. He has thrown off his sheep's clothing donned when the lengthy salutatory was promulgated, and now comes out in the true colors of a narrow-minded mischief-maker. If the people of Hilo have any use for such writings they have degenerated to a condition which their worst enemy would not have the temerity to suggest. This country ought to be too small to allow such men to continue their work of spreading broadcast such flagrant and insinuating misrepresentations.

WHAT FIGURES PROVE.

Statistics taken by the Board of Health under the act to mitigate give signal proof that the growth of the "social evil" in this city has been largely due to the influx of Japanese women. In July of '93, of the total forty-three women on the register, two were Portuguese, two half castes and thirty-nine Hawaiians. In January of 1894 the Japanese made their first appearance, and of the total fifty-two on the register, forty-six were Hawaiians, two half castes, two Portuguese and two Japanese. The record of July, 1894 shows an increase of Japanese to thirteen and Hawaiians to fifty-five. During the following six months the Japanese had increased from thirteen to thirty-five, and on the 31st of January, 1896, the record is given as follows: Hawaiians, thirty-two; half castes, seven; South Sea Island, one; French, one, and Japanese, sixty-seven making a total of 108. During the two years ending January 31, 1896, the total number registered under the act to mitigate has increased a little over 100 per cent.

Since the Japanese made their first appearance they have increased over three thousand per cent. In 1894 the Japanese represented less than four per cent. of the total, while today over sixty per cent. of the prostitutes of the country are Asiatics. If this increase keeps on at the present rate, Honolulu will be a second Tokio in the course of a few years. In the face of these figures it is simply suicidal for the people of this country to sit still and make no move to check a flagrant evil. It is safe to say that each woman added to this list means an addition of at least five Japanese men to crowd of idlers and blackmailers now within the city. Trusting to luck will not put an end to this business; it will not solve the problem. Can any man or woman scan these figures and then say that the agitation over this matter is uncalled for and untimely. Unfortunately the figures don't tell one-half the story. The situation demands action of the people and officials to investigate the "social evil" that is gaining unprecedented headway in Honolulu.

THAT UBIQUITOUS WAR CLOUD.

The European war cloud is ubiquitous, if nothing more. Having gathered a fairly serious magnitude in consequence of the first outbreak in Armenia, it assumed a new phase in consequence of supposed Russian aggression in the Orient. Later came the Venezuelan question, then the Transvaal, and now, after having been blown hither and thither about the two hemispheres by the vigorous assertions of national leaders, it settles again over the old stamping ground. Russia's Oriental greed seems forgotten, England and the United States are talking with less vehemence, President Krueger is quietly working out his own salvation, and the Sultan of Turkey comes to the front. The manner in which these changes have come about, the readiness of the leading contestants to forget the harsh words spoken when it is found that danger is threatened from another quarter and a strong ally will be useful, the sudden remembrance of the "tie that binds," the developments growing out of the revolution of the wheels within wheels, all go to make up a most interesting study.

Whether it is true or not that Russia and Turkey have entered into a secret contract for mutual protection, it is quite apparent that Russia has not been idle while England, Germany and the United States were making their martial demonstrations. Great Britain's sudden change of heart in the Venezuelan affair, the assertion of cousinly friendship and the almost universal support which the British press gives the scheme for American interference in Armenia is not without its significance. This change, however, is not due to any new found love for the United States, but rather on account of the desire to prevent Russian aggression. If the United States could be used as the cat's paw to draw the chestnuts away from Russia, it would be so much gained for Great Britain.

Division of the Turkish Empire has been discussed since the days of Peter the Great and the discussion will doubtless continue to bear as little fruit as it has in the past. Neither Russia nor Great Britain will submit peaceably to a division that will jeopardize their individual interests in the Mediterranean. An Anglo-Saxon alliance for the suppression of the Armenian horrors is a beautiful theory, but so long as national jealousy, and the fear of any alliance with foreign powers retains its present hold upon the American mind, it is highly probable that the United States will allow Russia and Great Britain to settle their differences without intervention. Although it will be the result of territorial greed, it is not unreasonable to look to heartless Russia alone to bring the Sultan to terms and restore comparative peace within his sadly misgoverned empire.

WHO IS THIS CRITIC?

When in the course of human events a newly arrived individual in this, or any other, country finds himself called upon to set up a damning, mischief-making throne of his own and spread therefrom literature that partakes of the nature of his Ebenezer of corruption and misrepresentation, the first question, and a very proper one too, that is asked is: "Who is this new Moses who would lead us into greater dissension and arouse public distrust?" In Biblical times Saul was selected as a leader because he was head and shoulders above the people of his nation. This is sometimes true at the present time, but, unfortunately, there are those who endeavor to attract attention by waving the red flag above their heads. Since Hawaii was put down on the sailing route of the steamship lines it has been subjected from time to time with a class of men not unlike the tin-horn gambler type, who speak of their past history in a peculiar, many-thousand-miles-away tone and pass by on the other side.

So long as these men keep quiet and endeavor to lead a new life from that which has characterized their never-to-be-mentioned past, the public will keep quiet with them and assist them in their efforts to create a new record. But when they plant the seeds of discord, water them with the bile of the miserable malcontent, and endeavor to propagate a political vegetation that is a rank menace to established institutions, then the public has a right to demand with whom they are dealing.

The directors of the Hilo Tribune have declared that the sentiments expressed in their paper of Feb. 1, are those of the editor of the Tribune and possibly one other resident of Hilo, but they know of no one else in the whole island who holds the same views. The directors of the Hilo Tribune are honorable men and we believe they speak the truth. Consequently our attention is turned to the man who is solely responsible for the expressions that appear in the editorial columns of the Hilo Tribune. We refer to Payson Caldwell. He tells us that the time was when enthusiasm was fired by stirring music, little realizing possibly that the tintinabulations of his editorial column would stir up the searching spirits and lead to an investigation into the relics of the past, in order to note the straws which give evil character to the imprecations implied in his insinuations against Government officials. We agree with him that "we have no war," that "people are endeavoring to pursue peaceable avocations and to earn honest livings as a result of daily toil." Why then, we would ask, should there be allowed in Hilo this relic of a lawyer, whose lack of integrity has been proven? We refer to Payson Caldwell. "Why should our people be enticed away from their new way by a showing"—a gross misrepresentation—conjured by one who found the legal atmosphere too warm for comfort in Montana? "Why should our people have placed before them an object lesson" of what pure cussedness and ability of vilification may exist in one man's mind, "especially at this time, when our necessities" for peace and quiet are so surely being realized? Why should this man, who dare not make application to practice in the courts of Hawaii for fear of his past record becoming known, be allowed to endeavor to pervert the minds of the people of this country by publishing articles in which are contained the very essence of political corruption and disorder? We agree with our evening contemporary that he is not the only one in the business, but we will give the others attention at a later day.

Again we ask: Who is our critic? We find, after careful investigation, that by taking off a little here and adding a little there, E. P. Caldwell of Montana, has become Pay-

son Caldwell of Hawaii. We find that Barbara Spieth's attorney who altered a decree; that the man who fraudulently indorsed a certificate of sale; that D. F. Grogan & Co.'s attorney who received \$100 and refused to pay it to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; that the attorney who passed a promissory note held by St. John Liddell into the hands of Rachael Creek and refused to account for the action; that the man whom Chief Justice Pemberton disbarred from the courts of Gallatin county, Montana, and the party responsible for the tirade published in the Hilo Tribune are one and the same. This is our critic.

We leave the people of this country to judge for themselves whether such men shall be allowed to continue to spread their sentiments about the country without question.

THE BENEFIT TO KAWAIAHAO. Substantial Returns to Church. Receipts and Expenses.

"Meredith's Old Coat" has come and gone but it has left its mark in Honolulu and Kawaiahao church will better remember it than any other people in the city. All expenses in connection with the two performances of the play have been paid and the handsome sum of \$500 remains to be disposed of in making repairs and buying necessary furnishings.

Following are the receipts and expenditures as arranged by the committee:

RECEIPTS FIRST PERFORMANCE
By sale of tickets.....\$396 00
Do reserved seats and tickets at
Hobron Drug Co.....140 75
Door receipts.....13 25
Donation toward stage.....50 00
Total.....\$600 00

RECEIPTS SECOND PERFORMANCE
By sale of reserved seats.....\$200 00
Door receipts.....15 00
Total.....\$215 00
Total receipts both performances \$815 00.

EXPENDITURES.

F. Wilhelm, building stage.....\$90 00
Hawaiian Electric Co.....25 00
Hopp & Co., chairs.....16 50
Sanders' express, carting properties.....5 00
Maguire's Baggage Co., carting piano.....6 00
E. G. Hall & Co., cotton for hats and ties.....18 45
Kauai Club.....12 50
J. N. Wright, pavilion.....30 00
The Independent.....4 50
Evening Bulletin.....8 00
Hawaiian Star.....6 50
Hawaiian Gazette Co.....24 50
Co-tume, A. St. M. Mackintosh.....5 50
Canvas for doors.....3 00
Paint for set pieces.....2 00
Alley & Robinson, lumber for set pieces.....3 75
Hack hire and incidentals.....58 50
Total expenditures.....\$315 00
Total receipts.....\$815 00
Balance.....\$500 00

Serious Accident.

While exercising horses yesterday morning, Jack Dunsford, a Canadian, met with injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Dunsford was riding out along on Beretania street leading another horse. The latter shied at an approaching car while near the home of H. W. Schmidt and pulled back suddenly, Dunsford was pulled off his horse by a sudden jerk of the led horse. His head struck the ground with great force and he remained where he fell in a totally unconscious condition.

He was assisted in so far as it was possible by people who happened to be in the vicinity when the accident occurred. Later he was taken to the hospital. Examination proved that a blood vessel at the base of the skull had been ruptured. The top of the skull was trepanned and a small button of bone taken out. From this nearly a pint of blood flowed.

At a late hour last night Dunsford was in a dangerous condition. It will be a marvel if he succeeds in pulling through.

IN THE BEGINNING

Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines, that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HOBBON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

THE W. F. BABCOCK.

Sailors Do Not Like the Way They Are Treated.

Two Men Corroborate the Statements Published—No Relief for Men Regularly Shipped.

The editorial department of the ADVERTISER had two callers yesterday who wanted to know who wrote the article defamatory to the mate of the ship W. F. Babcock. The calls were made after an evening paper had published an interview with the mate of the vessel.

"There is but one fault to be found with the report in the Bulletin," said one of the visitors, "and that is that the reporter seemed to want to whitewash the officers of the ship rather than to verify the reports in the Star and ADVERTISER."

"So far as the ruptured man is concerned," continued the caller, "I saw him and talked with him and his condition is pitiable; he said he had tried to procure a truss suitable for his ailment and could not get one in Honolulu, that the mate said he would have to go with the ship anyway but he would prefer death to continuing on the voyage."

"The mate may be a Salvation Army man but if he is the men on the ship can't see the joke. I have no doubt that when he sends the old G. A. R. veteran to the main-t'gallant just before the time comes for a change of watch, and keeps him there until half the watch is over, he issues the order with a cheerful 'God bless you.' Have you talked with the mate? well you should; go down some time when he is putting the men through a knee drill. There is a government official here who has secured the papers of this G. A. R. man, and is going to see what can be done for him."

The other caller was a water front man who has been to sea for years and is now second officer on an inter-island steamer. His statement was to the effect that the rumor of harsh treatment of the men on the W. F. Babcock, was common, and not without foundation. "Sailors are tough citizens, and have to be handled a little different from babies, but when men complain of continued rough treatment and can get no redress, it is about time that something was done for them by people on shore."

In the ADVERTISER's report of the doings on the Babcock there was no attempt at coloring what appeared to be a very unpleasant affair. The information was obtained from the sailors; if the reporter had interviewed the officers it would no doubt have resulted in a denial on their part of every charge made.

The case of the old "war horse" that shipped on the vessel was discussed in the G. A. R. post last night and the committee from that body will see the captain of the ship and ask his discharge; that is all that can be done. The man was regularly shipped at San Francisco and it will be merely an act of courtesy on the part of the captain to let him go.

IN JP-TO-DATE PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM, THURM'S BOOK STORE, Honolulu, H. I.

NOTICE

—To—

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

St. Valentine's day one week from today.

There was an unusually long Cabinet meeting yesterday.

L. V. Redpath is no longer in the employ of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

The strawberry crew of the Myrtle boat club will begin practice next week.

Two boy prisoners for the Reform school arrived on the steamer W. G. Hall.

Mr. Callingham, who went to Maui on the Claudine Tuesday, will take the W. G. Hall to Hawaii Friday night. He will visit the volcano.

The proclamation calling for a session of the Legislature on the third Wednesday in February will be found in the By Authority column.

The U. S. S. Boston will sail for Yokohama on or about Thursday. No orders to the effect that she shall relieve the U. S. S. Bennington have been received.

J. F. Clay and wife, Robt. Ballantyne and Miss Grace were passengers on the S. C. Allen which arrived yesterday. Mr. Clay and wife look remarkably well after their long vacation.

The U. S. S. Boston did not get away yesterday. She will sail for Yokohama this morning. Officers of the Boston spent their last afternoon ashore yesterday pursuing various pleasant occupations.

A meeting of the Leilani boat club was held last night. Resignations were received and new members elected. Arrangements are being made to occupy a portion of the late King's boat house.

"Murmurs from the Pacific," a reverie for piano, Prof. E. Cook, now teaching music here, composer, has been received. This composition has had a big sale on the Coast. It is brilliant and effective.

The ADVERTISER is in receipt of a nicely printed circular from E. E. Boyer, excursion agent, descriptive of Hawaii and announcing the departure of excursions from Chicago to Honolulu on February 10th and March 5th.

Adjutant Broome brought down with him from Hawaii a very fine specimen of the Equus asinus on the last Hall. The adjutant will have pack saddles made and the animal will be used when the regiment goes off on a march.

D. Ferreira, the Portuguese who attempted suicide Monday afternoon because none of his relatives would bail him out, plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery in the police court yesterday morning and was fined \$5 and costs.

Ensign Robison, of the U. S. S. Boston, was a visitor on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday and indulged in several sets of tennis with various members. Mr. Robison is a good player, and shows excellent handling of the racket.

Tomorrow is the occasion of the great shoot between the California Nationals and the N. G. H. There will be no lack of excitement at this end of the line. News of the result of the California shoot will arrive by the Australia of February 21st.

Fred Whitney, son of H. M. Whitney, will leave on the Monowai for his home in Montana. He came to Hilo on a sailing vessel and spent some days visiting his sister Mrs. Goodale. He is engaged in mining operations and has been away from the islands for ten years.

Judge Dundee, wife and daughters were passengers on the Coptic en route to Japan. During their short stay in Honolulu they were the guests of Mrs. W. W. Dimond. The Misses Dundee are remarkably beautiful and talented young ladies and it is regretted they could not remain here longer.

The Mariposa, which arrives next week (Thursday) will bring a party of tourists who have booked for Cook's annual spring tour to the islands. The party will remain in Honolulu until the 20th, when they will leave for the volcano. They will return on the Alameda of March 5th. The second section leaves San Francisco on February 15th.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex postmaster, Blakely Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says his limbs feel more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cent per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

STRAWS AND RELICS.

Incidents in the Life of a Montana Lawyer

DISBARRED FROM THE COURTS.

He Seeks Farm and Coffee in Hawaii. Record Follows After—Brought Out by His Misrepresentation of Kindly Offices of Government Officials.

The editor of this paper received by Wednesday's mail from Hilo a second letter from E. E. Richards, secretary of the Hilo Tribune Company. Extracts from this letter are given as follows:

"The Hilo Tribune of this date (February 1st) is out with an editorial headed 'A Relic of Monarchy' which should never have been published, as it is not the opinion of anyone in Hilo outside the editor himself and possibly one other party. The Hilo people were glad to have the band here, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody, and the officers and stockholders of the Hilo Tribune regret that the above-mentioned article should have appeared in their paper."

As this and the previous letter previously published give very good proof that the man passing by the name of Payson Caldwell, editor of the Hilo Tribune, is solely responsible for the articles mentioned, a representative of this paper cast about to discover the history of this new Moses to whom general interest is so suddenly directed.

Payson Caldwell first set foot on Hawaiian soil May 26, 1895. He came down on the Australia as a tourist. Later, he appeared somewhat interested in the coffee industry. He said he was a lawyer from Montana of considerable wealth, having made and lost three fortunes. He was introduced to members of the legal fraternity by Judge Cooper and Senator J. A. McCandless. A few days later these same gentlemen, for a reason not stated, visited their friends and withdrew any guarantee they might have given of the man's legal standing by virtue of their assuming his introduction.

Some weeks later a letter was received from Chief Justice Pemberton of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Montana, stating that the description of Payson Caldwell tallied exactly with the personal appearance of E. P. Caldwell, against whom seven or eight indictments had been found in the Montana courts and who was finally disbarred from the bench owing to gross frauds. Mr. Pemberton also added that E. P. Caldwell was known to be in Hawaii and that wherever he was he was a menace and a disgrace to the legal fraternity.

Turning to the fortieth number of the Pacific Reporter, page 176, the searcher of records found the decision of Chief Justice Pemberton in the disbarment proceedings on the relation of Charles S. Hartman and others against E. P. Caldwell given in the Supreme Court of Montana on May 6, 1895.

Among the charges brought against E. P. Caldwell was on which states that on the 6th of February, 1893, Caldwell purchased property and duly received the certificate of sale. This was deposited with a bank as security for the payment of a debt at the bank. Later this was attached for the payment of a promissory note. Caldwell then took the certificate of sale from the bank "and fraudulently indorsed thereon the date of assignment [to the bank] as March 2, 1893. Still another charge was that on October 1, 1892, D. F. Grogan & Co., who had retained Caldwell as attorney, placed \$100 in his hands to settle an account with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Caldwell kept the money, with the result that the suit was pressed and resulted in judgment for \$324.08 against the Grogans. Again on May 23, 1892, Caldwell endeavored to erase his name from a stipulation made with other attorneys "to take the deposition of one Jesse Butler, a notary public," in connection with a divorce case of Worsham vs. Worsham.

On June 28, 1893, Caldwell appeared as attorney for Barbara Spieth against D. F. Grogan and J. P. Grogan. The jury was waived and the case was tried before Judge Armstrong, who made certain findings of fact and required the attorney to prepare a decree. Caldwell prepared a decree, submitted it to the attorneys for the defense, who agreed that it was satisfactory, handed the copy to Caldwell, who retained it and refused to file it until ordered to do so by the court. While the decree was in Caldwell's possession it was altered by interpolations, which changed the whole tenor of the decree. These alterations were discovered by the counsel for the defense when the decree was being recorded by the clerk. After Caldwell had been disbarred by Barbara Spieth he made a motion, as her attorney, to "affirm, vacate and modify" the said decree "so as to make the same correspond with the findings of the court."

So it goes on till all the cunningness which a lawyer may get into seven teen different cases is placed before the public. When the matter came before the court only two of the charges were taken under consideration. A review of the case is made as follows:

1. On an issue in disbarment proceedings as to whether respondent changed a decree after it was signed, the two opposing counsel in the case in which the decree was rendered testified that there were no alterations therein when it was presented to the court. Respondent denied this, and another attorney testified that he advised certain changes, which respondent introduced, and that respondent then went to judge's office and returned saying that the decree was signed, but there was evidence that

this witness, stated on learning that the decree was rendered in open court, that he could do nothing for defendant. Defendant retained the decree for two years, and only filed it in response to a peremptory order. Held that a finding that respondent inserted the interpolation after the decree was signed was proper.

2. A client of respondent in order to avoid costs in a criminal case against him, at respondent's suggestion made to him certain notes secured by a mortgage, and these notes, with the exception of one for \$600 were deposited with a bank by respondent. This client testified that when he asked for the notes, respondent refused to return them when he got them from the bank, but that he thereafter failed to do so, and subsequently claimed that the \$600 note was given to him for his services, and respondent so testified, though he had given to said client a receipt in full for his services at the time of the receipt of the notes. Held that a finding that none of the notes were delivered to respondent in payment of his services was proper.

3. The fact that respondent in the barment proceedings was enabled to defraud his client by reason of a corrupt scheme entered into by them to defraud the county does not prevent the client from testifying as to such scheme.

4. Conviction of a crime is not a prerequisite to the disbarment of an attorney.

5. An attorney altering a decree, with a corrupt purpose, after it has been signed by the court, and also defrauding a client by negotiating notes entrusted to him by the client for safekeeping, should be disbarred. There are papers in the possession of officials in this country which show that E. P. Caldwell, the disgraced lawyer of Gallatin county, Montana, and Payson Caldwell of Hawaii are one and the same person.

CASHED BY THE WRONG MAN.

A Draft Which Caused the Arrest of A. J. Smith.

Deputy United States Marshal J. D. Harris last night arrested A. J. Smith, who claims to be in the secret service of the Hawaiian Government. Smith is charged with cashing a draft for \$18.75 addressed to a man bearing his name. The complaint was made by Assistant Cashier Burns of the United States Sub-Treasury before Commissioner Heacock.

The A. J. Smith to the draft was a restaurant keeper at the Midwinter Fair. He returned revenue stamps to Washington and the Treasury Department sent him the draft. The wrong A. J. Smith cashed it and it was not until a few days ago that the fact was discovered. The prisoner claims he intended to return the money. He was taken to the County Jail, being unable to furnish \$1000 bonds.

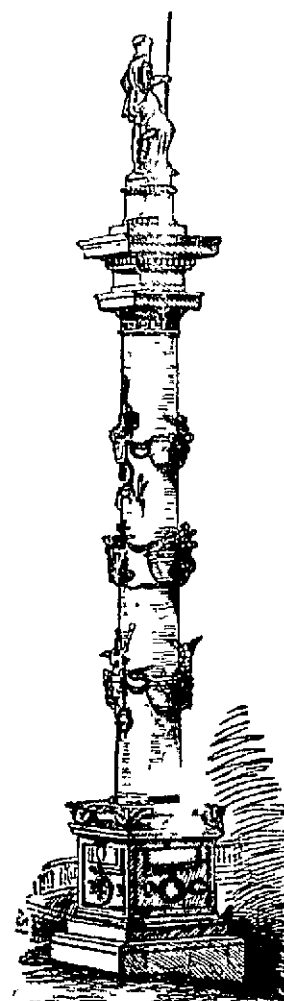
The accused man was a member of the Emerald smuggling ring and by turning State's evidence escaped punishment.—S. F. Chronicle.

Accident at the Hotel.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night people in the dining room and hallways of the Hawaiian Hotel were startled by a crash in the kitchen and rushing out into that place, they found Manuel De Mello stretched out upon the floor in an unconscious condition.

Five Portuguese laborers had been employed by the management of the kitchen and were at their work mounted on scaffolds made of boards placed from rafter to

Neptune's Lofty Vigil.



The god of the deep is sleepless. From his lofty column he scans the wonders of the fair. The inland sea, a thousand miles away from his domain, unfolds its myriad beauties to his view. Upon the shore, where dash the ocean's waves, sublimer spectacle never met his gaze than here his eyes encounter.

Coadjutor of Columbus, Neptune figures fittingly at the World's Fair. The column bearing his figure is appropriately symbolical of his limitless empire.

The highest award was conferred on

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

at the Chicago Exposition. Superior leavening strength, perfect purity and wholesomeness were the attributes which enabled it to distance all competitors. The victory at Chicago has since been confirmed by the highest award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair. The midland triumph is grandly crowned on the coast.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

rafter, Manuel de Mello was working in the mauka Waikiki corner of the kitchen when suddenly the board upon which he was standing broke. Manuel fell head first and struck his back upon the large table directly beneath. One of the legs of this was broken by the blow and Manuel fell to the floor in an unconscious condition.

Dr. Miner was called in and recommended that the man be removed to the hospital immediately. At a late hour last night the man was resting comfortably, and it is believed that the injury done his back is not serious.

A Nauseating Find.

Yesterday morning Manuel Silva sent his Chinaman to a Chinese sausage store on Maunakea street to buy some sausages for lunch.

The Chinaman bought a nice fresh looking bunch of sausages and returned home triumphant, thinking what a fine meal he would prepare for his master out of these.

He fried them until they were nicely browned and then placed them on the table in a white dish to make them look tempting.

The family sat down and were

in the full enjoyment of their lunch when one of the last sausages was bitten by one of the members.

Nicely cradled in this was a very large-sized cockroach looking for all the world like a chick in an egg.

Of course that finished the lunch and the sausage was held for investigation. The Chinaman was arrested and taken to the police station with his sausage machine. He looked decidedly dirty and greasy and seemed to take it as a matter of course that the bug had been found in his sausages. He was released later on \$50 bail.

A Long Ocean Race.

The China ships Clarence S. Belmont, Captain Franck, and William Conner, Captain Pendleton, crossed the Sandy Hook, N. Y., bar together Jan. 22d outward bound. The John Currier, Captain Lawrence, and the Josephus, Captain Gilkey, left later for the same port, Shanghai. The ship that first reaches her destination will win a purse of \$400, which the captains have made up.

W. C. Weedon will receive shortly some well-trained homing pigeons.



SUGAR IS GOING UP.

—With quotations to the San Francisco Call.

THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC.

First of a Series of Presidential Articles—Book Reviews.

The contribution in the February Atlantic which will attract perhaps the widest attention is an able paper entitled The Presidency and Mr. Reed. It is a thoughtful presentation of the requirements of the presidential office and a discussion of Mr. Reed's fitness for it. It is the first of a promised series upon the issues and some of the personalities of the forthcoming campaign.

Another feature of importance in this issue is Glasses, a complete story, by Henry James. The central idea of this story is most unique, and affords Mr. James an unusual opportunity to exercise his talents as a story-teller.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes some recollections of Hawthorne, covering the period of his English consulate.

The second of Mrs. Catherwood's studies in provincial France is entitled A Little Domestic, and is a charming picture of peasant life. The second installment of F. J. Stimson's Pirate Gold is full of dramatic interest.

H. Sidney Everett contributes a paper on Unclaimed Estates. He gives minute and most interesting information in regard to the large European estates which are supposed to be awaiting American claimants. Mr. Everett's long diplomatic career has afforded him every opportunity of securing inside information.

Further contributions by Gilbert Parker, Bradford Torrey, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., and others, exhaustive book reviews, comments on new books, and the Contributors' Club, complete this readable issue.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Sailed Jan. 25, British steamer Monowai, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the Republic of Hawaii.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution requires that the first regular Session of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii shall be held on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896;

NOW THEREFORE, I, SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii, hereby give notice that such Session will convene at the Executive Building in Honolulu, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Written at the Executive Building, in Honolulu, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1896.

Signed: SANFORD B. DOLE,

[SEAL]

By the President:

[Countersigned:] J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 4219-St 1731-2t

DR. ST. D. G. WALTERS has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice S. W. Wilcox, resigned. The Board now consists of:

Dr. St. D. G. Walters, Chairman; J. H. K. Kawai;

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 4th, 1896. 1731-3t

MRS. SUSAN KKKELA has this day been appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Waianae, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 4, 1896. 1732-3t

MR. A. W. HOBSON has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 29, 1896. 1729-3t

ONLY COMPLETE GUIDE PUBLISHED. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. PRICE 75c.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

FOR HAWAIIAN GIRLS.

Opportunities Offered Them in the Kindergarten.

INFLUENCING FUTURE GRANDMAS

What May be Done for the Nation. Childhood Minds Early Taught to Seek Proper Paths—Careful Work as Well as Constant Prayer.

(Concluded.)

We cannot, and need not, in the very nature of the case, require as high an educational standard of admission from them as is being required more and more now in America, but we believe that if Froebel's idea is good for any part it is good for the whole race, and therefore may be adapted to this part of it, which is yet in the childhood period of development.

We desire then, as soon as practicable, to make the normal class certificate a passport of admission to our future training class. As educational work advances in Hawaii we hope that higher standards may be developed along the line of our especial branch of it, but we must have patience—remembering that Rome was not built in a day.

Our training class finished its first year's work at Christmas term, 1895.

It is at a standstill just now, but the vital importance of it calls for its early resumption, not only that it is a necessary factor to the success of the kindergartens, but because we feel as never before how much may be done for this Hawaiian race through its agency. With this end in special view we are now considering how best to accomplish it and the others as well.

Much earnest thought has been bestowed upon this matter, and out of it has come the conviction that this work for the girls would better be done in connection with educational work at the seminaries, where it is practicable.

It is essential that they should be under protecting influences during their training to ensure the best results for them and for their practice work in the kindergartens.

It is essential also that the main effort of the trainer be concentrated upon them, and we believe that this can be more fully accomplished in the seminary environment than outside of it.

If this work is done in the seminary it will lend an important influence to the other work there. That the trainer will be a very helpful member of the faculty goes without saying.

Being with the girls in their homes, she will feel a personal responsibility about them as they go to and from their work each day, for she will be supervisor of the kindergartens, in which they will act as assistants. Thus she will be able to shield them in some measure by her presence or her influence from the insults from white-knitted, but dark-hearted, men which they are too often subjected to as they walk through our streets. She cannot remove these temptations, but through the opportunity of her daily life she can help them to resist and overcome what they cannot avoid. We might mention other reasons why the incorporation of this training work into the seminary curriculum will be of inestimable advantage in the working out of the Hawaiian problem that confronts us there, but we do not need. Enough has been said to invite thought, and we are all of one mind as to the desired end. We hope it may be proved by actual experience some day.

The natural place for the inception of this work as a part of the educational scheme for Hawaiian girls would seem to be at the Kamehameha Girls' School, for it would be a most fitting conclusion of the graded system that is being inaugurated there. The young women could pass from the normal into the training class room in the natural order of things and for the indispensable practice work of the course. Surely the thickly-populated district of Palama could furnish material enough for a kindergarten annex which might be established within the spacious grounds of the seminary.

We do most earnestly hope and pray that it will not be long ere the financials of that great institution will realize the paramount importance of this branch of work for Hawaiians, and that no monument of wood or wood or stone can be as lasting or of as great moment to any country as the preservation of the life-blood of the nation. What we do for this remnant of a most interesting and lovable people must be done speedily, and the power to do it lies in the hands of that magnificently endowed enterprise at Kamehameha as in no other.

That place is too remote, perhaps, from our kindergarten work in Honolulu to be available as a supply for our needs on account of the expense of daily transmission by car of the ten or twelve assistants whom we could use in our various departments; and there are other objections also, but we hope to see an independent work going on there at an early day which will be a great blessing to the present generation of young women and to the coming generations in general by the necessary enlargement of the kindergarten work in that neighborhood.

This cannot be done too soon to meet the exigencies of the case.

An adjunct to the Free Kindergarten work, Kawa'ahao Seminary, on account of its central location, is the most practicable place for the establishment of our training class. The pupils could more readily and without expense reach the different kindergartens in the city, where they would act as assistants, and the trainer, who would also be our superior, could more profitably attend to that branch of her work. It is possible that the pupils who graduate from the normal class at Kamehameha will be unwilling to come afterwards to Ka-

wa'ahao to enter the training class there, but if so we hope their objections could be overcome. We cannot now tell how this will be. If they are not available it might be that our standard of admission would have to be lowered somewhat for a time at least. We must do the best we can and hope to work up to higher planes gradually. This factor in our problem we feel to be a serious one, and it is not yet clear how it may best be solved, but something must be done and light will surely come.

The work of the Free Kindergarten Association must of necessity be a limited one in our small community.

We have five departments well established, the running expenses of which, for this year, are estimated at about \$3500. The regular income for this year, at the present showing, is \$3439. Three hundred dollars of the expense this year is for pay of assistants and helpers. This work will be done by pupils in the training class when we have one again and that amount can then go towards the salary of the trainer, the balance of which is yet to be raised from some quarter just where it is to come from is not yet apparent.

Since beginning this article our thought has been turned for the first time towards this society of cousins, who are directly interested in the work for Hawaiian girls and who have for many years been contributing towards their support in the boarding schools of the land. Can it enlarge these contributions? If the way is not clear to do this, will it, be between now and the close of the year in June, look over the ground and consider whether it is putting its fund for Hawaiian work where it will give the best returns.

A good business man considers most carefully the nature of an enterprise before he invests his money in it, especially does he do this if he is handling trust funds. This year the society is paying out \$800 for the support of pupils in the different Hawaiian boarding schools. This provides at least sixteen individuals with educational advantages superior because of the home atmosphere to what they can get in our government common schools which we know however are generally excellent and increasing.

The question we would bring before the society now is, "Will this fund be better invested in a branch of work which may reach fewer individuals, on the whole, in our generation, but cannot fail to multiply results in the next in a far larger ratio than anything we are doing now?"

It is so natural to measure our success by the numbers we reach.

There is a tendency in our human make up to be satisfied that we are doing a great work if our churches are full to overflowing, if our boarding schools are crowded, if we are covering a great deal of ground in any line of effort. Quantity appeals more to the general mind than quality. Will not our society take up this matter and consider carefully whether that \$800 we now pay out for the direct benefit of sixteen individuals will not be better invested by endowing a training class department at Kawa'ahao?

We know that this suggestion is open to the ready objection that it is contrary to the policy of the society, which seeks to divide its funds as much as possible amongst the various branches of work on the different islands and that such concentration of funds on work in Honolulu will not meet the approval of the contributors to the society on the other islands who are interested in work in their special localities. We cannot believe, however, that there is anything in this objection. Does Honolulu belong to the people who live in it? No, indeed! Every inhabitant of this group owns a share in its capital city. Every cousin by birth or by affiliation who is really interested in this Hawaiian people, and contributes to the support of work for them, desires first and most that their money shall be invested where it will do the most for the people they love and wish to help; it matters not to them whether the work is done in their especial district or some other, they only care that it shall be done in the best place and in the best way, and we call upon all of them from Hawaii to Niihau, from California to Boston, (for many have gone back to the fatherland, yet have not forgot ten the dear land of their birth.) We call upon all of them to consider this question, for it is a vital one, one for which we shall be held responsible by our Lord when he shall call upon us, his stewards of the talents he has entrusted to us for investment, not for ourselves but for all of his children whom we can reach in this and the generations to come—for humanity! Whether our portion be the two talents or the ten, one responsibility to Him, whose they are, is the same.

Let us put our best thought, one most careful judgment into the investigation of this question now, and be ready when we come to lay out the work for the new year to do it in a way that will ensure the most far reaching and permanent results for the race.

Let us consider again and well the inspired needs which we have quoted.

"The destiny of nations lies in the hands of women" and remember also that "The hope of the world is in the children."

HARRIET CASTLE COLEMAN.

TO KEEP MEATS COOL.

Latest Improvement in Refrigerators Used by the Central Market.

The Central Meat Market on Nuuanu street has just received and placed in position a large refrigerator made by Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of Chicago and New York.

Its dimensions are 8x10 and 12 feet high. It is claimed for the new refrigerator that meat can be kept for over fifteen days in the very best of condition. The temperature, which ranges from 46 to 48° F., is regulated by a series of cooling pans at the top. About two tons of ice are kept constantly in the refrigerator. An automatic air escape provides for the shutting

out of warm air. When the doors are closed, the warm air is forced out and a valve closing immediately prevents the escape of any of the cold air. Anyone would be amply repaid by calling at the market and seeing the new refrigerator.

IT MIGHT BE INVESTIGATED.

Complaints from Deep Water Sailors—Something for the U.S. Consul.

When men desert a vessel shortly after her arrival in port then it seems to be freely evident that something is radically wrong aboard. Likewise when it is common talk along the water front that a vessel is a "hard" one there is some room for such belief. Where the two are combined then there remains but little doubt.

The ship W. F. Babcock is a vessel that answers to the above description. Yesterday two sailors, one the boatswain, were caught in the hold of the Kauikaouli just as that schooner was about to put to sea. They were of course arrested and taken to the police station. They had a story to tell and told it like men. While aboard the Babcock they received nothing but curses for whatever they did. The sympathy of those who know what has been encountered aboard the Babcock is with the men.

On Monday last two men from the same ship went ashore and swore they would not go back on account of the cruelty of the first mate. They are aboard again, but it is believed they failed to bring things to a favorable turn.

A member of the G. A. R. was aboard the W. F. Babcock yesterday making investigations in the case of a comrade, and in walking forward found a Swedish seaman stretched out in his bunk suffering from a severe case of capture contracted during the voyage. He had been working, trying to stand the pain, up until Monday. While working on that day he nearly fainted and was told to go to his room. He was promised the services of a physician Tuesday, but up until yesterday afternoon none had arrived. The man was in great pain and could not help himself. There are just a few facts to call the attention of the public to the realization that the internal workings of a vessel cannot always be gauged by her beauty of exterior finish.

BIG HOSE WAGON.

One of the Products of the Hawaiian Manufacturing Co.

The Fire Department is now using its big hose wagon, which is a thing of ornament as well as of vast utility. It carries 150 feet of hose, and is as large as any used in the United States or elsewhere. It was constructed at the shops of the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company under the direct supervision of Chief Hunt, whose close attention to all details connected with fire equipment and service has brought the efficiency of the Honolulu Fire Department up to its present high standing.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of January, 1896, was 50. Distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	11	From 30 to 40	5
From 1 to 5	7	From 40 to 50	6
From 5 to 10	3	From 50 to 60	2
From 10 to 20	3	From 60 to 70	3
From 20 to 30	5	Over 70	5

Males	30	Females	20
Hawaiians	30	Great Britain	2
Chinese	8	United States	2
Portuguese	1	Other nationalities	2
Japanese	2		

Total	50
Unattended	11
Non-Residents	0

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Jan., 1892	56	Jan., 1895	49
Jan., 1893	38	Jan., 1896	50
Jan., 1894	48		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accident	1	Heart disease	2
Beriberi	1	Infantile	3
Bronchitis	2	Marasmus	1
Consumption	8	Meningitis	1
Congestion lungs	1	Old age	5
Convulsions	1	Obstruction of bowels	1
Cholera morbus	1	Pneumonia	1
Cancer	1	Paralysis	1
Cholera	1	Syphilis	1
Diphtheria	1	Unknown	1
Fever	5	Whooping Cough	4
Fever, Typhoid	1		
Gun-shot wound	1		

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Outside
Deaths	6	13	13	5	13	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month	21.43
Hawaiians	34.23
Asians	12.43
All other nationalities	15.00

C. B. REYNOLDS

Agent Board of Health

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Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

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(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 2 3/4 x 5 3/4 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 2 3/4 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on y 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

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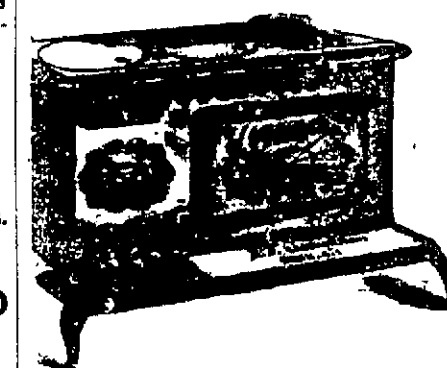
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